"Lwish" says Dr. Arnold, in a letter to Judge "I could sympathize with you in what you say of our old divines | meaning the Episcopal. I quite agree as to their language; it is delightful to my taste; but I cannot find in any of them a really great man. I admire Taylor's genius, but not how little was he capable of handling worthily great questions ' and as to interpreters of scripture. I never yet found one of them who was above medicerity. If I could find a great man amongst them, I would read him thankfully, of HERRY CLAY." and earnestly. As it is, I hold John Bunyan to have been a man of incomparably greater genius than any of them, and to have given a far truer Pilgrim's Progress seems to be a complete reflection of Scripture, with none of the rubbish of the theologians mixed up with it."

up to the celestial gate, after his passage sh the river of death." And when, in read it through again, after a long inter-I have always," said he, "been struck by faculty, who like Doctor Arnold, is himself a tension of slavery over it, if the people so will unster of our English tongue, and perfectly familiar with the great master pieces of ancient and modern cenius. In the course of a beautiful and genial article, written can amore, he says: "This wonderful book, whilst it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it -- this is the highnations of our mind should become the person- tee, it says: diections of another. And this miracle nd over the English language.-Though there were many clever men in Engponies of Arnold and Macauly

lote can is even new pering with a rapt wonerand enchantment which vividly reproduce to exact former self at the same age. We perfectly remember our first acquaintance with Bunyan, and the person who lent us the measure-the half incredulous belief with which

Castle. In the delightful little tale in our last suming the dictatorship with a vengeance. number all our early feelings are brought out in their freshness-and we can perfectly believe in speaks: the probability of little Maria's journey. We

COMMUNICATION

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 9

I will not say that abolitionists have done no thing to improve the condition of the slave. I will not say that a large majority of them are not actuated by the purest motives in the course which they think proper to pursue. I grant that the sympathy which they profess to feel for the slave population of the South is genuine-

every unprejudiced mind. They have denounced slaveholders as thieves and pirates, guilty of crimes at which humanity shudders. They have welt upon isolated cases of cruelty on the part system of slavery. Looking through the telesnothing but evil-evil continually. to elicit the faintest commendation.

The thousands of christian ministers who are

anscientiously devoting a portion of their me to the religious improvement of the slaves preaching the gospel to them in simplicity, and instructing them, in the way of salvation have been spoken of as unworthy of the minis pen than mine. Still I must say that abolitionenunciation usually carry conviction along the admission of Texas into the Union. with it Does it not generally disturb the mental tranquility which is essential to an impartial examination of arguments which might lead to enviction! Tell a man that he is .ne "offscouring of the earth," and is he prepared to appreciate even the truth that you subsequently tell him? That abolitionists by their fierce denunciations ate interposed insuperable barriers between hemselves and slaveholders, rendering the latter

plaining the sensitiveness of many slaveholdets in reference to a discussion of the slavery question. I am willing to make every apology for them which can consistently be made. Still I must express the opinion that they are not justifiable in identifying every measure of emancipation with abolition. They must not consider tions! The question of daty is a question independent of the views of either Northern or South-

when the manacles of the slave would be broken, and he would walk forth in the light of heaven, as erect as Adam in the garden of Eden Then would the first sensations of freedom swell his soul with rapture, and create the live liest emotions of gratitude to the God who has "made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth."

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

President, Jefferson Moore, Vice President, and Tandy W. Trice, Secretary of the board. A committee was appointed to prepare and report at a subsequent meeting of the board, a series of resolutions, setting forth the many control of the series of resolutions, setting forth the many control of the series of resolutions, setting forth the many control of the series of resolutions.

There is more real agitation on the polical wa ers than we have witnessed for some time, and,

t is evident, parties are actively preparing for battle. We may dot down a few signs. 1. HENRY CLAY is again being urged by a large ody of the Whigs for the Presidency. The young Whigs of New York, through their gen

eral committee, have put him in nomination.

This is their resolution: "Resolved, That, in the designation of the erson for the Whig candidate for the approachng canvass, we have encountered no embarassments, have met with no discordant opinons, and for that high and solema trust we do not hesitate again to inscribe and blazon on our shields the much-loved and long-honored name

The Louisville Journal declared some time since, that Mr. Clay would never be a candidate emigrating, or the right to own land, will as rafor the chief magistracy of the nation unless and more edifying picture of Christianity. His "the people of the United States, regardless of party distinctions, should call him to the Presi- teace. When that takes place, the negro labordency by acclamation." That call the young men, in committee, think will be made. The Mr. Stanley, his biographer, remarks that Dr. Tribune seconds this move. It says, if a new man is to be supported, "it will do that man no sickners, and age. This appears to us so obvi harm to stand back until the friends of Mr Clay perceive the necessity of relinquishing their first choice. Let us simply wait.

2. Mr. Buchanan's letter, which we noticed last week, is considered a Presidential manifesto Judge Levi Woodbury is spoken of, in many leading Southern papers, as the Democratic can didate. These gentlemen agree in opinion .wisdom." To this em- They are both strongly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso; the latter, especially, not only looks for a large acquisition of territory, but for the ex-

3. The Liberty Party is preparing for definite political action in October. Its convention to meet at Buffalo the latter part of the month and primary meetings are being held all over the new States. Meantime the Era of the 9th comments fully on the Whig and Democratic movements noticed above. Referring to the arof miracle of genius that things which are not ticles of the Tribune, and the nomination of should be as though they were, that the imagi-

We are in some doubt as to the purpose the tinker has wrought. - The style of Bunyan is this article; but it may be safely affirmed, that selightful to every reader, and invaluable as a the editor of the Tribune, either, is in favor of the claims of Mr. Clay, cherishes the hope that he may be elected, and is anxious to stave off all agitation about candidates till the Convention with the expectation that the signs in the politi the latter half of the seventeenth or, he is using the potency of Mr. Clay's name and the influence of Mr. Clay's friends, t weaken, distract, and confound the Taylor and Corwin sections of the party.

> The New York Tribune, on the day following its extraordinary manifesto in behalf of Mr lay's friends, admonishing the universal Whig party to say and do nothing about the claims of candidates for the present, published under its editorial head the proceedings of the "Democratic Whig Young Men's General Committee, a meeting of which, held at Broadway House, September 3d, passed a series of resolutions against General Taylor, (though not in name,) nd in favor of Henry Clay. One of their res olutions tells the whole story.

The resolution alluded to, is the one inserter

tan in the slough, and saithful in Vanity Fair, by the admirers of Mr. Clay to be still—to and fercely exulting over the discomfiture of wait—to say nothing about their preferences— Much Afraid, and the demolition of Doubting position, by nominating Mr. Clay! This is as-Of Mr. Buchanan's letter, the Era thus

osition to a free discussion of the subject of against Compromise, instead of Compromise will be one hundred.

An abstract is given introduce slavery into dependent territory, over Slavery, in all probability, cannot exist in New Mexico and California-therefore, the South question is not one of practical importance"therefore, the Democratic party is in danger of being divided, if not destroyed by it, and the Union is in danger of being dissolved! These dreadful results are threatened from a mere difference of opinion on a "question of no practi-

"Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that portion of California south of 36 - as a disgrace to their high vocation. The deg. 30 min., nor indeed of any portion of it. clusion, although the ordinary estimate places conization have been referred to as north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and, merical dreamers, having their minds en- beside, every facility would be there afforded to tossed with an impracticable scheme, &c. &c. the slave to escape from his master. Such proow, any man who understands human na- perty would be utterly insecure in any part of the proper method of operation. Far be it from that a majority of the emigrants to that portion me the apologist of the system of sla- of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which

Grande, and east of the Rocky Mountains, it is which has operated disastrously to their interstill more improbable that a majority of the peo-ple of that region would consent to re-establish slavery. They are themselves, in a large pro-portion, a colored population; and among them the negro does not socially belong to a degraded

"The question is, therefore, not one of pracinaccessible to influences which might have tical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate introduced this subject by way of explanation. from each other; to excite sectional divisions and jealousies, and to distract and possibly destroy the Democratic party, on the ascendency of whose principles and measures depends, as I firmly believe, the success of our grand experi-

ment of self-government."

Now, if this be so, if the slaveholder have no their hastility to Northern abolitionism as ex-empting them from all obligation to examine the why all this terrible clamor against the Proviso? abject of slavery. This would be strange in- Why are we presented with the alternative-Defeat of the Proviso, or Dissolution of the Union ! Are parricidal hands to be lifted against the Union, are all the horrors of civil war to be The men. It rises high above the murky atmos- invoked, because Congress may pass an act that there which surrounds altra-anti-slavery men slavery shall not be, where it cannot be! Is this

different conclusion. Here the Era goes into statement of the con-

ition of California, &c. &c.: Suppose the system (slavery) once introduced what a terrible growth would it attain under the powerful stimulus of the boundless market afforded by the western coast of South America, Asia, and the Polynesian Islands! The remark The Tobacco planters of Christian county beld a meeting at Hopkinsville on the 6th inst., serves scarcely a notice. Why would it be any and organised themselves into a body under the more insecure there than on the plains of Texname of "The Christian County Board of To- as, or Arkansas, or Missouri? The immense

resolutions, setting forth the many evils to the toblacco grower's interest, resulting from the present unequal and unjust laws of Louisiana in relation to the storage and inspection of tobacco at New Orleans, and the best means to be adopted to remedy the same.

The new Governor General, Capt. Lavard, of the blind the public mind. Its great theme is, the necessity of providing room for an expanding elacted to arrive in January or February.

Governor Bruat has been created an Admiral of the same.

"The population of the slaveholding States which rose from 5,771,000 in 1830, to 7,225, 000 in 1840, will, in the same ratio of increase reach, in 1950, a century only from the present time, 90,000,000! The proposition, then, is to assign a limited territory of 860,000 square miles to a population which is clearly foreseen will in a few years reach 90,000,000-120 per-

ons to the square mile. This statement will appear startling, and per haps visionary; but such, in fact. is the proposition, and, if carried out, such must be the re-

"The population of the slaveholding States composed of two races-the Anglo-Saxon and the negro; and the latter number but one third of the whole. Every intelligent mind must perceive what effects the progressive growth of this population must have upon the relative condition of the two races, long before the point we indicated is reached. The rapid increase of laborers, deprived of the privilege of pidly reduce the value of labor, until that point s attained when the wages of the laborer will be worth no more than the cost of his subsiser, having been gradually depreciating, year by year, will cease to possess any value as property since his wages will be no longer adequate to his subsistence, and the charges of infancy ous, as not to need an argument to maintain This subject will be continued in our next, and we will endeavor to show that this measure, carried, will lead to the extirpation of the negre race in America."

Enough. If "the Democracy" of Pennsyl ania, or any other State, abandon their position in favor of the Proviso, it will be done with cir eyes wide open to the consequences. It will be done with the clear and certain knowledge that slavery, through their apostacy, is to be let loose to curse and destroy the fairest portion of this continent.

Delaware--Number of Marcholders

This little State knows, through its warm earted sons, how to do and say true things, and good deeds. But since it has resolved to get rid of Slavery, most of its journals do not measure their language in denouncing the patriarchal nstitution. Listen to one of them

"In the South, there are about one slaveholde o four non-slaveholding whites, and the slave holders are about one to three slaves; therefore in the slave region—and not only so, but by management and sticking together have been able to rule the Union. But the time has come when this must end. When Russia is giving freedom to her serfs or slaves-when England France, and other nations, are giving freedom to their slaves -- can America, the land of freedom, extendand perpetuate the curse of human bonname of Heaven, we answer. no How much has our Government to answer for! Was it not to extend slavery that Texas was annex ed ! Was it not to extend slavery that the horrible war with Mexico was commenced? A war that is swallowing up by hundreds of millions the hard earnings of the operatives—a war that is destroying hundreds and thousands of valuable lives -- a war that is characterized by cruelties and outrages almost unparalleled in modern times. Oh! save us from the extension of slave ry! or disunion must be the consequence. Bu the South, reckless of her obligations to freedom or of her own honor and prosperity, holds on to this curse with the phrenzy of the maniac, and de clares that it must be extended. Can such madness and folly overcome sober, sound, republianism No. never.

The Era corrects this statement in one respect viz: the proportion of slaveholders to non-slaveholders. It says "that Kentucky in 1846, acthis. One day the Whig party is warned 31,000 slaveholders, or not one in twenty of the expect this fall to be a still greater aggregate." white population." The usual estimate is, two Giant Despuir, the delivery of Feeble Mind and they do not wish to dispute or discuss—and the landred and fifty thousand. The Era deducts they do not wish to dispute or discuss—and the landred and fifty thousand. The Era deducts they do not wish to dispute or discuss—and the landred and fifty thousand. The Era deducts they do not wish to dispute or d

Louisiana raises no grain to speak of, produces ly any manufactures, and but one large city. A Whigs and in Democrats. We greatly admired the luminous argument large proportion of her labering force is absorbpresume few of our readers had seen this story by which Mr. Buchanan maintained the Ameriad by the sugar-culture. The slave population which we found in an old Magazine, and are sure that a power of intellect, for which he had not Now, allowing 40,000 slaves for other departmey felt something of the pleasure with which se read it ourselves.

before received credit; but the strength of the ments of labor, it is probable that 140,000 were strong man departed from him, when he laid his employed on those 702 sugar plantations, which head in the lap of Delilah. In embracing sla- would give about 200 to each plantation! In very, Mr. Buchanan has been shorn of his locks. Georgetown district, South Carolina, there are Where, in the letter to the "glorious Democra-cy of old Berks." do we find the logic that made him powerful when advocating Right and the proportion of slaves to each of them

An abstract is given in the Congregational tions. Let us leave the question "where the Journal, of the report of the Association of Constitution has left it, to the States where sia- Georgia for the Religious Instruction of Slaves. very exists"-therefore, use the power of the The movement of the Rev. C. C. Jones, with General Government to extend it to where it whom the enterprise originated, is noticed at does not exist! We compromised the Missouri length. He visited, it is stated most of the planquestion, by allowing slavery to continue where tations in his district, to obtain accurate statisit already existed in United States territory, tics, &c., and, according to these, "the number south of 361, degrees therefore, let us allow it of plantations is 125, owned by 146 owners." that it has its origin in philanthropy. Let all this be canceded: still it must be admitted that many of them, to say the least, have acted very with slavery established under her Constitution and the union, with slavery established under her Constitution and the union and the unio -therefore, let us anticipate State action, and, tire negro population of the district is 4,212, under the sanction of the General Government, not more than a dozen of whom are free. The average number of slaves, therefore, to the slavewhich Congress will have exclusive jurisdiction! holder, is about 29. In Kentucky, the average number to each slaveholder is six slaves; in Missouri, it may be about the same; in Louisiwill establish it there, or dissolve the Union, and ana, as we have seen, the sugar planters probaso we had better let her do the former! "The bly own, on an average, 200 slaves. These, perhaps, are the extreme points; but it may be fairly assumed, when we remember that the bulk of the slave-population is in the planting States, that the average number of slaves to each slaveholder is scarcely less than twenty. This we think a fair estimate; but if it be correct, the number of real slaveholders in the United States is only one hundred and twenty-five thousand Let every one make the calculation for himself : he will hardly be able to arrive at any other conthem at 250,000.

The total popular vote in the Presidential election of 1844, was 2,697,520. The proportion then, of slaveholding voters, (on the suppose

ters.) is one to twenty-one! Now, it needs no argument to show that the will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens prohibition of slavery in any new territory will not only not injure American citizens who own tack population, must be described by an abler will ever re-establish slavery within its limits. no slaves, but be of immense advantage to them ste have pursued an improper course. Does Grande, the question has been already settled by from the slave States. This last class of persons, "Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio ring exemption from the presence of a system duction of slavery in new territory, while it would tend to augment the power of this masterclass, and its already inordinate gains, would be a blow at the great mass of our citizens, North and South, composed, as it is of non-slavehol-ders. The simple question, then, is, Shall the will and unjust power and inordinate interests of one hundred and twenty-five thousand electors (adult white males, if you please) override the will, legitimate power, and lawful interests of two million five hundred and seventy-two thousand electors, adult white males? be of more weight, in the scale of American politics, than TWENTY-ONE?

Cotton Crops. A gentleman who has paid some attention to the accounts given of the prospects in regard to the yield of the cotton crop, informed us yesterday that he had heard from all parts of the cotton region, except North Alabama, and that this year's crop will be a short one. By last night's mail we received the Huntsville Advoand ultra-pro-slavery men.

O that all whom it may concern would examble position of the South? The Secretary pays but a poor compliment to its intelligence and patriotism. Does he really best because the expected that something lieve all that his words seem to convey? His almost every day; and cotton is becoming incate, of last Friday, which says of the crop in north Alabama: "The weather continues hot and cloudy with frequent and heavy showers and cloudy with frequent and heavy showers and fame."

2d Sabbath in March, 1848. The appointments almost every day; and cotton is becoming injured by its continuance. The rain appears to Bishop. would be speedily done to restore the African statements, he says, "must be evident to all who jured by its continuance. The rain appears to race to its proper position among the nations of have attentively examined the subject." We be very general all over the whole country. A Rai We do not recollect so much rain to have fal in the same length of time as has in the last six or eight months."

From Tabiti.

The fort of Fautahun, which had been conidered impregnable, had been captured by the French troops, led on by the Captain of the corvette Benard.

The French troops having afterwards advanced and turned the positions of the native forces, they had sought submission to the protectorate they had sought submission to the protectorate. authorities. Three hundred muskets, a piece of artillery, and all the ammunition had been taken, and the general submission of the natives was

WESTERN NEWS.

The yellow fever has become an enidemic in

LOSS OF THE STEAMEOUT SENATE .- We learn hat this boat, which left here a few days since full freighted with dry goods, groceries, &c.; for merchants of the South and West, and got nagged a short distance from Brandenburg, will out a heavy loss upon our insurance offices, the boat and cargo being insured to the amount of

WELLSVILLE O., Sept. 7th, 2 P. M. On Friday last, the body of a pedlar, a stran ger and whose name is unknown, was found at Steubenville. He had been missing for some days, and was last seen walking with one William Birch, who absconded from Steubenville the day the body was found. He is the suspectmurderer. Money and other articles belonging to the deceased have been traced to the fu gitive. Birch left a wife and family at Stenber Some money was known to be in posses sion of the pediar. His throat was cut by instrument supposed to be a large knife. Birch is a man about five feet nine inches in height. sandy hair, and red complexion; a blacksmith by trade, and about twenty-three years of age. There were 77 deaths at St. Louis during the

week ending on the 30th ult. Of this number forty-five were under five years of age. The Mexican Gulf Railroad, which is to con nect New Orleans with the gulf, has been com pleted as far as Lake Borgne, a distance of

MURDER. -On Saturday evening last, in Covngton, Ky., Mr. James Wilson was shot by E. and died soon after. The difficulty grew out of military affairs. Phelps was arrested and confined. Wilson was Captain and Phelps Lieutenant of the Kenton Rangers.

LAKE COMBINATION .- We understand that the boats running on the Upper Lake route have formed a combination, at last. Their fare is fixed at \$10 for cabin, and \$5 for steerage passage to any port on Lake Michigan-to Detroit \$1 and \$2-to Cleveland \$3 and \$1 50-to Erie \$2 and \$1. Freight to be rated at 50 cents per 100 lbs., and \$1 per bbl. bulk.—Buffalo Courier.

Syxon or Pirresugge.-The annual meeting will commence on next Wednesday, this day a week, the 15th inst. Agreeably to opening sermon by the Rev. Mr. McMasters oderator of last year, will be preached in the evening, at the place of meeting, viz: the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

Fourteen hundred Hollanders are settling Marion county, Wisconsin.

We learn that Professor McClintock declines the appointment of Principal of the Gennessee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, to which station he was recently elected.

The Telegraph was put into complete opera tion at Dayton a few days since. Messages were exchanged with this city, to Columbus and

Dr. George McCook, of New Lisbon, O., has een appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Baltimore, in the place of Dr. Gibson, esigned. This is an excellent appointment. The Commissioners of the county of Tippe

canoe, have subscribed \$25,000 to the stor of the Railway to Indianapolis. That is right COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.-We gave, a day or two since, an account of the arrivals at Boston in one day, but, says the Buffalo Advertiser, it

can be parallelled: "We have known to arrive at this port, one day, one hundred and thirty-one vessels, incluling steamboats, propellers, brigs and schooners, with an aggregate amount of cargoes of more than twenty-six thousand tons. All these vessels, with two or three exceptions, were entered

Hon. Geo. H. Proffit, of Indiana, formerly a in this city a few days since.

Indiana .-- The Indiana Legislature, as appears from the official returns, stands as follows: Sena small quantity of rice, some cotton, has scarce- ate, 26 Whigs and 25 Democrats; House, 51

The Telegraphic wires have reached the bank of the he able to furnish our readers with despatches fresh from the eastern cities to morrow or next day. -Les. Cos

YELLOW FEVER AT N. ORLEANS .- The Board of Health report on the 2d inst., 77 deaths by the the city, and 18 at Lafavette.

Pertaining to Hemp. To the Editors of the Tribune:

The cultivation of Hemp is a simple farming operation, as easily understood as the culture of Outs-a rich loamy, friable soil is the best; the average produce in Kentucky is one ton from three acres, but it is not uncommon to produce ten to twelve cwt. to the acre

The great obstacle encountered in getting the crop to market, is the cost of Breaking, which s estimated at \$15 to \$20 the ton, requiring the labor of stout, able-bodied men. Boys, otherwise useful on a farm, make but poor headway

in breaking Hemp. The inventive genius of man has been taxed for fifty years on the subject of producing a machine, or implement, to lessen the cost of break ing Hemp, which the records of the Patent Office abundantly show. Mr. James Anderson, a highly respectable citizen of Louisville, Ky., has, for a number of years, given his attention exclusively to this subject, he being well acquainted and familiar with all the brakes and machinery heretofore offered for the purpose of breaking and preparing Hemp, and after repeated experimental trials on various plans of his own conception, spending a large sum of money hit, he thinks, upon the true principle of constructing a Hemp and Flax Brake, and has made

a regular application for a patent for the same.

This Brake is quite simple, not expensive in construction, is easily made, and i- driven by horse, water, or steam power. A model of this Brake is left at the American Institute in the city of New York, for the inspection of per-sons taking an interest in such things, where it will remain a few days. The model will be exhibited at the State Agricultural Fair, to be held

in this month at Saratoga.

Mr. Anderson has also invented a new method of preparing Hemp or Flax expeditiously for the brakes, differing in principle from any of farm lately. They serve to show what careful uses an antiseptic, in which the hemp or flax is poor land in the vicinity of large cities. steeped a short time, (less than one day) and as soon as it is dry, it is ready for the brake. The iseptic he has heretofore used, is the Sulphate combination of the sulphate with the albumen or other properties in hemp produces a most beneficial effect on the lint, strengthening and preserving it. So that in fact Mr. A's. process insures durability, tending to prevent ferments. preserving it. So that in fact Mr. A's. process insures durability, tending to prevent fermenta-

tion, the cause of decay.

The farmer, by using Mr. Anderson's Brake and process of curing, will be able to get his crop to market much earlier than by either of the old methods; the lint is of much greater strength and of more durability, the fibre not broken as is the case when broken on any of the old brakes, and a great saving in the weight of the cleaned hemp, as no tow is made. Ditto with Flax. Would any desire farther information, a line to James Anderson, Louisville, Ky. will doubtless procure it.

The Ohlo Conference.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Columbus, adjourned without day on Friday morning last, after the usual votes of thanks. A number of reports were considered and adopted before the adjournment, and among them one requesting ministers to take up collection.

A Railroad Convention was held on the 25th ult., at Canton in the eastern part of this State. Ex-Governor Mordecai Bartly presided. The Wellsville Patriot states that about two hundred The editor of the California Star has received delegates were present, representing the towns letter from Tahiti, dated 24th December, which and villages from Brushfield to the state line .-The object of it seems to have been, to forward the building of a railroad from Mansfield to intersect the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road .--There is some dispute as to whether it shall go through Wellsville, Salem, or New Lisbon .-From the tone of the Patriot we judge the

FROM BRANIC .- Files of the Rio Janeiro Journal do Comercio to the 21st July have been received. The only item of news, of interest, is that the Ministry was completed, Senor F. de Paula Souza e Mello, Councillor of State and "The Poetic Lacon" is the title of a beautiful Senator of the Empire, having been selected as Secretary of Home Affairs. It was said that the same gentleman would be made President of the Privy Council.

The Polite Little is the title of a continue, made up of laconic and beautiful sentiments culled from ancient and modern poetry, by Ben. Cassaday, which has just been published by the Appletons.

ITEMS.

n of Massachusetts, for 1847, give the folio-Churches 437, pastors 335, stated supplies robes 50, ministra CONSTRUCTIONALISM.-The Miss

Mr. Cunard has entered into a contract with the Bri sh government to run a line of steamers from Halifa; o Bermuda, and to place a steamer on the route between falifax and St. John's, Newfoundland.

WHAT A NUMBER!-There are now over aix thouse ACCIDENT —Mr. Burke the celebrated violinist, while riding with his rister and her infant child, at Batavia, N. Y., a few days since, was thrown from the wagon, and considerably though not dangerously injured. The child was unhart—the lady considerably bruised.

The remains of the brave young men, from Mon gomery, Sheiby and Franklin counties, who fell at Buer Vista, will be interred in the Cemetery in the vicinity Frankfort, on Thursday next. An address will be d

METHODIST Eristoral Cauren, South.-The bishe

PUNISHED. - A butcher of Rouen has been sentenced

Science of an Acron.—Thomas McCutcheon, a popular commedium, committed suicide in N. York on Westnesday last, by taking landanum. DRAYMEN.-There are 2360 draymen in the

line of the globe. Iced champagne is common in Cal utta, Madras, Bombay, Manilla, and Canton. One hous in Boston sent 101 cargoes to Asia the past year. A Boston boy has gone to Paris to open a mint julip saloon here is said to be none at present either in England of

SHARSPERE'S BIRTH PLACE.—We are gratified to announce that Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £250, the Queen Dowager has also added £100, and the Corporation of Stratford another £100, towards purchasing the birth place of the Bard of Avon.

TUNNELING THE MENAI STRAITS,-General Paisle an impractical operation, which cannot even be attempted without the risk of some very serious disaster, except at the high water slack of a neap tide, and in a perfect calm. If adds the colonet, he persits in his third plan of operation, the chances are that the first tube

grants at Quebec and Montreal, is truly appalling. It seems to be on the increase, instead of minishing. The deaths at Gross Isle on the 13th, up to ten o'clock A. M.,

ons convicted on capital charges, and 307

ARREST OF MADANE RESTELL .- The Grand Jury

A letter in the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, write of the case was subsequently made before three magis rates, when Judge B, was fully acquitted—the evidence

A Tampico letter of the 17th August says that the

They talk of commencing an extensive cotton factory

Ex-President Tyler has written an answer to the letter

THOMAS W. DORR, well known as a leader in the Rhode laland difficulties, died on the 21st ult.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS .- The Union was to have left Cherbourg on the 31st ult., for New the relegraphic wild. Efforts will be made to extend the civer opposite this city. Efforts will be made to extend the wires across the river to-day, and we will probably on the 15th inst; the Caledonia will leave Boston on the 15th inst; the Cale pool on the 28th ult. Bult. Sun.

The English Claims on Mexico

The English papers last received from Europe says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun] speculate sheady on the fate of the British creditors, in view of a partial annex-ation of Mexico to the American Union. They plainty intimate, that in such a case, they explainty intimate, that in such a case, they ex-pect the United States to assume a portion of the Mexican debt, corresponding to the extent of territory annexed; giving us at the same time to understand, that they would have no particular objection to such an arrangement.

The British creditors of Mexico are not altogether wrong in their suppositions. For the last two centuries no new territory was received cia from the city. An incessant fire was openby any State of Europe without assuming a ed on Col. Smith's command, and soon the as president, for the trial of those rascals, and it portion of its debt, or the debt of the State to rifles were engaged with the pickets of the was thought full justice would be done them .which it formerly belonged, the exact proposition being generally regulated by treaty.

A FRUITFUL FARM.-The Cook farm, near Bushwick, on Long Island, N. Y., which contains only thirty acres, and was considered a few years ago as almost hopelessly barren, has that they were soon silenced.

sent to market this summer-342 bushels of peas in the pod-average price, wounded. 75 cents a bushel;

cents per bushel; beans perfectly grown; bushels of bush beans have been di

of-average price, 44 cents per bushel: Corn, 3 acres; blue-top turnips, 15, acres; cab-bages, 15, acres, 5,000 to the acre; hay for all their stock; wheat 75 bushels; Cayenne cherry peppers, a beautiful patch, estimated at 25 bushels on one twentieth of an acre.

These facts are stated by a committee of the the old processes of dew or water-rotting. He management and enlightened labor can do with

By the arrival of the steamer Telegraph at New Or Iron, in solution very weak—the cost notex—tron, in solution very weak—the cost notex—By orders of the war department, General Taylor has

Buena Vista, now embraces 3,368 men.

A letter from Ceralvo says that Bayler and his detachment who were supposed to have been cut off are safe.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. -The Frankfort Commonwealth, of yesterday,

We understand that the Governor has appointed Rev. Robt. J. Breckenridge, of Fayette county, to be superintendent of public instruction, in place of Rev. Ryland T. Dillard, re-

signed. We understand, also, that Mr. Breckenridge will accept this appointment and bend all the powers of his great mind to the one sole object

British Intervention. of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

I can assure you to-day that all fears and apprehensions of a European intervention, other than the kind offices of Mr. Bankhead, British Minister to Mexico, to bring about reconcilia- Col. Riley. Until night had fairly tion and a treaty of peace, have completely van ished. Our government has received the most slackened—in fact, it had been a continuous positive assurances from all the powers of Eu- roar for six hours. rope that they will leave us to settle our quar-rel with Mexico in our own way, though they are all most anxious that our negotiations may be brought to a successful issue. Their commerce, of course, suffers greatly by the war, and by the anarchy and uncertainty which its immediate onsequence.

THE POETIC LACON.-We take the following

MEXICO! Two Bloody Battles fought!! 7,000 AGAINST 22,000 !

Government depatches have this me been received by Express. The news heretofore received is fully confirmed. On the 20th ult. he American forces, consisting of 7,000 men, met the enemy at Charbusco, three or four miles from the Capital. The Mexicans were fully 22,000 men strong, protected by an immense buttery of heavy artillery, but after two hours of bloody conflict OUR GALLANT TROOPS SWEPT EVERY THING BEFORE THEM. and mainly at the point of the bayonet. The American loss is less than 1,000, and that of the Mexicans fully 5,000, among whom were a Civilians.

pointment of commissioners on the Mexican side, at the head of whom was Herrera. They had two meetings and were to hold a third to-day 30th August. Valencia escaped with two companions to Toluca, and there pronounced

against Santa Anna and peace.
Our pony express 24 hours in advance of the mail, has arrived here this evening, bringing the N.O. Picayune of the 8th just. The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on the 7th with later dates from Vera Cruz. She brings accounts of the two victorious battles on Contreras and Charbusco, so called from the field-works of the enemy.

On the 16th of August Gen. Worth marched as far as the Haciendi of San Gerevia, when a halt was ordered by Gen. Scott, as Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy at Halcon. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered the heaviest guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy were dispersed with the loss of six killed

On the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march over roads, but at 8 o'clock in the morning arrived in sight of the domes and spires of the Capital, without any oppo-sition except that rocks had been rolled into the road and ditchesdug, evidently showing that Gen. Scott had sto-len a march on Santa Anna.

len a march on Santa Anna.

On reaching this point, however, a scattering fire was opened upon themeby a force stationed on an advantageous position, which was soon silenced by Col. Persitor F. Smith's light battallion of the 2d Artillery under Moor Galt. Another attack was shortly after made, but again the coemy's pickels were driven in without loss. the city of Mexico by the main road. Capt. Thornton, besides seriously wounding a guide.

The proposition for armistice was made to Genera Scott supposed at the instance of the British Auchassa der. The report beretofore given that the City of Mexica was in the power of Gen. Scott, seems to be unfounded, and should peace not follow from the negotiation now needing, another battle must ense.

On the 14th inst, a reconneitre since made by Col. Dun-On the 14th inst. a reconnoire since made by Col. Duncan having satisfied Gen. Scott that a road for artillery
could be cut from Chalcoa to San Augustine, Gen.
Worth's division moved in that direction on the 15th,
followed by Gens. Qustman, Pillow and Twiggs. By
this move a new line was taken and operations commenced on the southern and western sides of the City of
Mexico, and the strong works of Penon and Mexicalsango, on which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense
labor, were completely turned.

nio, whilst Col. Storms' brigade and Duncan's buttery took their stations in the rear close by. A party was hus turned. This party had a skirmish with the enemy killing five or six and taking as many prisoners, without losing a man. The reconnoisance was favorable, and it was ascertained that a road could be made.

commence an attack in the morning white this recon-notire was going on. Gen. Worth had established him-self at the Pascada of Burera, in the windows of which countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio. About noon they opened upon the Hacienda York; the Britannia was to have left Liverpool with both round shot and shells. Nearly every on the 4th inst., for Boston. The New York shot took effect but did no damage except to the

> compelled to retreat. At So'clock on the morning of the 19th, the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position; so hot was the fire that the troops were compelled to gain shelter behind the buildings but maintained their position. About 9 o'clock the

batteries and within range of the heavy guns. The Brigade of Col. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's directions with strong forces, threatening death works, whilst that of Col. Riley moved towards and destruction to the American forces. the small village at the right, and thus cut off enemy, driving them in. The 12-pounder bat-teries of Capt. McGuire, and the mountain-boasts openly and says he expects no mercy. howitzer batteries, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnauce department, was shot, which struck him on the outside of the leg, pressed forward and opened on the enemy, but and gave him so little pain at the time that h

Lieuts. Johnson and Callender were badly At 3 o'clock Gen. Cadwallader was ordered

bushels of potatoes-price, 6:31 cents-and 500 bushels remaining yet to dig: ments having been seen on their way out from out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforce-40 bushels per day of tomatoes, the whole the city, whilst Gen. Pierce was sent to sustain crop estimated at 1,200 bushels, at 50 Gen. Smith, and at about 4 o'clock the firing from the enemies batteries was incessant. Genpoles are now thickly covered with Lima Scott arrived and seeing the immense strength of the battleof the Mexicans, ordered Gen. Shields' brigade to support Riley and Cadwallader, and prevent Mexican soldiers have returned to their homes f possible a junction of the forces coming out crest fallen, many of them having fled like pal-

> KILLED .- Regulars: Major Mills, 15th Artil-7th Infantry; Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Cassion, 1st Artillery; Capt. Quartz, 15th Infantry; Capt. Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Koons, 1st Artillery's battery, attached to Cadwallader's Staff; Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery. Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery. Lieut. Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery. lery: Captain Burke, 1st do; Captain Hanson, Artillery; Lieut. Early, 2d Infantry; Lieut. Boardman, 15th Infantry; Lieut. Hoffman, 1st Artillery -Volunteers: Col. P. M. Butler and Lieuts. Adams and Williams of South Carolina; and Lieut. Chandler, of N. York.

Lieuts. Adams and Williams of South Caronina; and Lieut. Chandler, of N. York.

Woender.—Regulars—Col. Clarke. 6th Infantry slightly: Col. Morgan, 15th Infantry, severely: Major Wade. 3d Arthlery, severely: Major Bromdett, 6th Infantry, sightly: Captain Wessels 4th Infantry, Captain Reany 1st Bragoons, left arm shot off, Capt. M. Reynolds 3d Bragoons, severely: Capt. Craig. 3d Infantry, severely: Capt. Ross, 7th Infantry, severely: Capt. J. B Smith. 7th Infantry, severely: Capt. Logar. J. B Smith. 7th Infantry, severely: Capt. Logar. J. B Smith. 7th Infantry, severely: Capt. Logar. J. B Smith. 7th Infantry. Lieut. Shamiton, General Staff, severely: Lieut. Walloway. 8th Infantry. Lieut. Bacon, 6th Infantry, severely: Lieut. Cadwalader, commanding Howitzer Battery, severely: Lieut. Martin, 1st Artillery, arm shot off; Lieut. Graham. 1st Dragoons severely: Lieut. Van Buren, slightly: Lieut Martin, 1st Artillery, arm shot off; Lieut. J. Webb, 5th Infantry, severely: Lieut. Lugenheid, 5th Infantry, Lieut. Bald 3d Infantry, severely: Lieut Chandler, 3d Infantry, stightly: Lieut Hollin, 4th [Artillery, alightly; Lieut Hayden, 2nd Infantry, severely: Lieut Newman, 9th Infantry slightly: Lieut Simpkuns, 12th Infantry slightly: Lieut Beanest. 15th Infantry. 15th Infantry.

VOLUNTEERS .- New York Regiment, Colone Burner, severely; Capt. Fairchild, slightly; Capt Brickham, severely: Lt. Sweeney, severely; Lt. Sennis, slightly; Lt. Cooper, severely; Capt. McCab, slightly; Lt. Potter, severely; Lt. Grif-fin, slightly: Lt. Mathousky, slightly. South Carolina Regiment—Lt. Col. Dickinson, severely; Capt Blandin, slightly; Adjt. Canda, severely: Lt. Hunter, slightly; Capt. Maffit, slightly; Lt. Clara, dangerously; Lt. Ab-

Coming out of the city with Valencia, but few of the movements of our troops could be seen, but every movement of the enemy was vis-ble, and the order of battle of Valencia was most imposing. Infantry was restant to the control of the enemy was restant to the order of battle of Valencia was most imposing. imposing. Infantry was seen drawn up to sup-port the batteries, whilst a long line of the ene-mies cavalry were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of the battle. Two separate charges of the latter, were to be repul

Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustine about 8 o'clock, P. M., in the midst of a hard rain, and Gen Twiggs and Gen. Pillow, came in about 11 o'clock, completely exhausted, and not anticipating the great strength of the works of the enemy, it was thought that the batteries could be taken at a dash, and that the troops would be comfortably quartered at San Angel for the night. Instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets, in the midst of a pittless storm.

COOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chemister Tools of every description, alwayson has or made to order at about notice. Also, Greenwood and other Locks and Latches. Brook, Narrow, and complete with a part of his division, and Garland with a part of his division, and Garland was deemed indispensable.

LATE AND IMPORTANT

stelligence that valence and bounded after a terrible atruggle.

The plan of attack upon his lanned by Gen'l Smith, and resulte caped, was strewed with muskets. Not less than 700 of the enemy, many of whom were officers, were left dead on the field, whilst the number wounded was far greater.

The works of Coentreras being completely in the power of the American army, Gen. Scott at once ordered Gen. Worth to fall back on San Antonia and turn and capture that work, then push on towards the Capital by the main road, Mexicans Tully 5,000, among whom were a number of distinguished men—Generals and Civilians.

The armistice was agreed upon by the apthat it was actually engaged with outposts of the enemy, the heavy booming of cannon now gave notice that the devoted 2d division had allen in another strong work.

A few minutes more and a tre from the right made it evident that Gen. Worth was also actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, but while doing so, the enemy had abandoned the place with the loss of their heavy guns, and had fallen back on their second and stronger line of works. It was now about I o'clock in the afternoon and about the commencement of the sattles, and such a rattling of fire arms had selfom or sever been heard on the continent of America; and this was continued over two ours, when the enemy was completely routed from every point, until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were in full flight to

The strength of the enemy in this battle in positively known to have been 15000 men, and many say 20,000—all fresh troops, and in a postion of uncommon strength; while opposed to them were about 6000 Americans, juded and broken down by marches and incessant toil. At Chiambuco the Mexicans say that Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he "retired early," (late hours probably disagreeing with him.) The young men of the capital, whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily on the South Carolina and New York regiments of Volunteers. The 5th Infantry, Smith's battalion, and the batteries of Captains Magrader and Taylor, and the South Carolinans, were

counded, are 13 Mexican Generals. Moreammunition was captured by Gen. Scott in this bat tle than he has used since he has been in Mex-

ommissioners of the two Governments while negotiating on the terms of peace. Neither army will be reinforced or build defences during the armstice, nor go beyond its present line. In fact the two armies are in no way to interfere with each other short of forty-eight hours'

ADDITIONAL PROM MEXICO. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15th

By the pony express we have the Picayune of the 8th containing a series of letters from Kendall, containing a full list of the killed and

wounded The New York Volunteers lost 103 in killed tack on Santa Anna's 2d line, as no reconnersance of this strong position had been made.-The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both the officers and men with a hearty thusiasm, and they marched pell mell on a position which was most exposed when they were

but little short of 1100 out of 6000 engaged.

A letter from Mr. Kendall, dated at Tacubaya, Sarah Sands was announced to sail from Liver- been torn to pieces and the entire command savs that the armistice caused universal dissatisfaction in the army. It is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new schemes of trickery and dissimulable peace is to grow out of it, in which opinion he is joined by many officers of the army. It says that the whole matter was planned by the

course. It was reported that Paredes and Bustamenta were both approaching the capital from different

The number of deserters and other foreigners Gen. Scott was himself wounded by a grape

the question of peace.

Another letter from Mr. Kendall states that positive information had been received that Vaiencia arrived at Toluca drunk, with his aid-decamp. He is suid to have been drunk at the time The prospects of peace look brightning. The

The following is a list of the officers killed shot. They are becoming rational towards the Rumors from the city have it that Santa Anna is throwing up breastworks, and construct-

> BALTIMORE. Sept. 15, 8 P. M. you that Louis McLane is extremely ill, and his physicians express but little hope of his recov-

> > But hath some httle flower

And scent the evening hour. There's not a heart, however cast By grief and sorrow down, But hath some memory of the past

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nearly all cut to pieces.

On the Mexican side among the killed and

When the works of the enemy are examined one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away-put the Americans in the same position and there was not Mexi-

British Minister, who backs Santa Anna in his

was somuch exposed to a fire from heavier guns. paid no attention to it, but it has since caused that they were soon silenced. him great uneasiness. Three members of the Mexican Congress were taken prisoners, but were to be liberated, to

troons from the field before they received a

I have the sad intelligence to communicate to

There's not a heath, however rude, To brighten up its solitude,

To love and call its own. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston

No. 118, Chennut Street. PHILADELPHIA.